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1966

MONTANA

The BIG SKY Country

1966 HIGHWAY MAP

The Magnificent Mission Range of the Rocky Mountains towers toward the BIG SKY of Western Montana. *Photograph by Ross Hall*

Greetings from Montana . . .

Montana, a state which takes enormous pride in its traditions of the past, also looks to the future with genuine enthusiasm.

As an outdoor vacationland, Montana is unsurpassed. Lakes and streams lure the trout fisherman; deer, antelope and elk in abundance attract the hunter; breathtaking scenery appeals to sightseers and campers. In winter, skiers from all parts of the country find Montana slopes to their liking.

Called the Big Sky Country, Montana is the state where rivers begin and where the crisp, clean air adds zest to living. Fine highways cross our state, leading travelers to world famous Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, as well as Custer Battlefield, Virginia City, Lewis and Clark Caverns, Flathead Lake and myriad other attractions.

While zealously protecting its God-given natural resources, Montana is enjoying industrial growth. State promotion efforts in this field have been rewarding and the state economy is sound.

We invite you to visit Montana often, as a vacationer or as a prospective resident of our friendly state.

Ask all the questions you like. You'll find our people and our state agencies obligingly willing to answer them.

Sincerely yours,

Tim Babcock

Tim Babcock, Governor

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TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND SAFETY RULES

1. Montana speed limits: Daylight—reasonable and prudent speed, 55 miles per hour during the hours when lights are required, except where zoned and posted. Trucks in excess of 8,000 pounds gross weight—50 miles per hour. Vehicles towing house trailers—50 miles per hour. Speed limit on roads under construction—35 miles per hour.
2. Vehicles entering main highways from side road or drive must yield right of-way to vehicles traveling main highways.
3. Vehicles must drive to right of center line at all times except when passing another car. Never pass on hills or curves. Be sure you can see far enough ahead to make a safe passing.
4. Proper signal must be given when passing another vehicle, changing direction, stopping or slowing down on the highway. Sound horn to warn the car ahead you are going to pass; left arm, left hand and arm extended horizontally, right last, left hand and arm extended upward, stop or slow down, left arm extended downward. Electrical turn indicators are legal.
5. Obey all warning signs, such as School Zone, Stop, Slow, Danger, Curve Yield Right-of-Way, and others.
6. Never drive at a speed greater than that at which you can stop in the clear road visible ahead. Slow down at night or when the road is wet or icy.
7. When approaching another car from either the front or rear, dim your lights, don't be afraid to dim first. Courtesy promotes safety.
8. Slow down when approaching any child, pedestrian, bicycle, livestock, parked car, or other obstruction of the highway. Be prepared for the unexpected.
9. Don't stop or park on the main-traveled portion of the highway, especially on hills or curves. Pull out on the shoulder. It's safer for you and other cars.
10. Accidents resulting in death, personal injury, or property damage of an apparent extent of $100 or more requires immediate notification to Sheriff, Police or Highway Patrol by quickest means of communication. This notice must be followed by a written report to Montana Highway Patrol Board, Helena Montana within ten days.
11. When approaching school buses loading or unloading school children, drivers must stop and not proceed until school bus resumes motion.
12. Littering highways prohibited. HELP KEEP MONTANA CLEAN
13. PREVENT FOREST FIRES—USE YOUR ASH TRAY
14. During the forest fire season every vehicle going into forested areas must be equipped with a serviceable shovel, axe, and bucket, except when traveling numbered state and federal highways.
15. Montana's regulations provide that no combination of auto and trailer shall exceed 60 ft. in length, or 96 in. in total outside width, or 13 ft. 6 in. in height except with permit. Trailers should carry red lights to the rear, green, amber or white lights to the front and amber side lights. The speed limit for vehicles towing house trailers is 50 miles per hour. No person shall occupy a house trailer while it is being moved upon the highway.

MONTANA ROADS OPEN FOR WINTER TRAVEL

Modern maintenance equipment enables Montana to keep all primary roads (shown in red) open during winter months except for very short periods during or immediately after a severe storm. Make local inquiry regarding conditions during storms. Carry chains and a shovel. Reduce speed.

All main highway passes are kept open all winter. Passes that are closed to traffic for several months are:

Beartooth Pass on U. S. 212, from 12 miles south of Red Lodge over Beartooth Plateau to Cooke City.

Logan Pass in Glacier National Park, closed from about Oct. 15 to June 1.

Skalkaho Pass on Montana 38 between Anaconda and Hamilton.

Yellowstone National Park roads subject to closure after Oct. 31, except for Gardiner-Cooke City road via Mammoth which remains open year around.

BIG SKY COUNTRY POINTS OF INTEREST

1. **LAST CHANCE GULCH (C-4):** Gold was discovered on July 14, 1864. Third fire-insulated and present State Capitol. Capitol Building and Historical Museum visitors welcome. Conducted tour of Helena by Last Chance Tour Train. Carroll College, Veteran's Hospital. Vocational School for girls.
2. **RICHEST HILL ON EARTH (F-5):** Gold, silver, copper and zinc from deep mines and open pits. World Museum of Mining. 33 acres of history and relics of mining of yesterday to present. Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology.
3. **CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT (G-9):** June 25, 1876, Battle of the Little Big Horn. Gen. George A. Custer and his Seventh Cavalry were slain to the last man by the combined Sioux and Cheyenne Indian Forces.
4. **FORT PECK DAM AND RESERVOIR (C-10):** World's largest earth filled dam impounds the Missouri River forming reservoir 189 miles in length with over 1,600 miles of shoreline. Boating and fishing. Hell Creek, Rock Creek State Parks and Recreation Areas.
5. **GATES OF THE MOUNTAINS (D-4):** Wilderness Area, discovered and named July 19, 1805 by Lewis and Clark. Sheer cliffs rise to 1,200 feet above the Missouri River. Abounds with interesting wildfowl, deer, bear and mountain goats. Launch trips.
6. **GREAT FALLS OF THE MISSOURI RIVER (C-5).** Discovered in 1805 by Lewis and Clark. Giant Springs, world's largest fresh water spring. Paris gibson Educational Complex: Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology, Great Falls Vocational School, Montana School Deaf and Blind, Malmstrom Air Force Base. Cowboy artist Charles M. Russell original cabin and Art Gallery.
7. **LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERNS STATE PARK (F-5):** One of the nation's largest limestone caverns. Colorful stalactites, stalagmites, clusterites, and flowstone provide an exciting 90 minute guided tour.
8. **MAGNUSON CANYON EARTHQUAKE AREA (H-5).** At 11:37 p.m. August 17, 1959 an enormous earthquake slid half a mountain into the can yon creating a giant dam and Quake Lake. Memorial and visitors visit.
9. **NATIONAL BISON RANGE (D-2).** Large herd of bison, also elk, grey horse, whitetail and mule deer. Some longhorn cattle and many upland birds and waterfowl. Conducted auto tours from late June until Labor Day.
10. **YELLOWTAIL DAM UNDER CONSTRUCTION (G-9).** 520 foot multi million dollar hydroelectric dam being built in spectacular Big Horn Canyon. Visitors visit.
11. **MUSEUM OF THE PLAINS INDIAN (B-3).** An exhibition and crafts center portraying the life of the Northern Plains Indians "in the days when buffalo ran". Open June through Sept. under supervision of the Blackfoot Indian Agency.
12. **COW CAPITAL OF THE WEST (E-11).** Range Rider's Museum, a memorial to those who rode the unfenced range. Custer County Junior College. State Industrial School, Agricultural Experiment Station and Veteran's Administration Hospital.
13. **ST. IGNATIUS MISSION (D-2).** Established in 1854 for the Flathead Indians. The present church is said to be the third most beautiful in the world. A visit is a very rewarding experience.
14. **MEDICINE ROCK STATE PARK (F-12).** 220 acres containing numerous weird and oddly-shaped sandrock formations: a result of wind erosion. Carter Co. Museum of Ekalaka, exhibits specimens of prehistoric times, dinosaurs fossils, etc.
15. **GEORGETOWN LAKE AREA (F-3).** Rockbounding country, ghost towns, camping, fishing hunting. World's largest smoke stack at Anaconda Smelter.
16. **BOWDOIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE (B-9).** Abounds with resident and migratory waterfowl. Canadian geese ducks of all species, colonial nesting birds and upland game birds. Also antelope, deer, and occasionally even elk.
17. **ALDER GULCH (G-4).** Rich gold placer diggings were discovered in the spring of 1863. Historic Virginia City soon became the second Territorial Capital. Reconstructed ghost towns and rockhound country.
18. **HIGHLAND (NOPIE) MAGIC CITY (F-5).** Yellowstone Museum, Range Rider Monument. Boothill Cemetery, Eastern Montana College and Rocky Mountain College. Area Office Bureau of Indian Affairs.
19. **DILLON AREA (G-4).** Ghost town of Bannack, gold was discovered in July 1862. Beaverhead County Museum, archaeology and geology exhibits. Western Montana College. Fishing and hunting country.
20. **HISTORIC BITTERROOT VALLEY (E-2).** Stevensville, St. Mary's Mission established in 1841. Fort Owen now a State Monument was established in 1850. Hamilton U.S. Public Health, Rocky Mountain Laboratory.
21. **GALLATIN EMPIRE (G-5).** Bozeman, named for John M. Bozeman, pioneer wagonmaster of the early sixties. Montana State University, Montana Experiment Station.
22. **HUB OF FIVE GREAT VALLEYS (D-2).** Missoula, University of Montana, Northern Region Headquarters of the U.S. Forest Service and Aerial Fire Depot. Smoke Jumpers Center. Missoula Snow Bowl site of 1967 Winter Olympic Trials.
23. **FLATHEAD LAKE AREA (C-2).** Center of great year around playground. Skiing, big game hunting and fishing in every direction, with water sports, camping and outdoor recreation unlimited.
24. **TRIBAL ARTS AND CRAFTS (B-11).** Poplar, over 3,000 Assiniboine and Sioux Indians welcome you to their million acre reservation.
25. **GLACIER NATIONAL PARK (A-3).** Going-to-the Sun Road, an engineering masterpiece, overlooks the most spectacular scenery in the world.
26. **POMPEYS PILLAR (F-8).** July 25, 1806, Capt. William Clark carved his name and date on this towering 200 foot high rock formation. The signature is still there. Registered National Historic Landmark.
27. **BEARTOOTH COUNTRY (G-7).** Travel this scenic switchback highway to an elevation of almost 11,000 feet for a magnificent panorama of the country below. Early mining camps, fishing and hunting country. Winter sports area.
28. **NARDSHINA STATE PARK (D-12).** Erosion by wind and water have created this colorful badlands. Glendive Museum displaying prehistoric reptile bones. Dawson County Junior College.
29. **LEWISTOWN AREA (D-7).** Fishing, hunting, winter sports, ghost towns, and rockhound country. Montana Center for the Aged.
30. **YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK (H-5).** A world apart of natural wonders, colorful canyons, sparkling waters interesting geysers and abundant wildlife.

MONTANA INDEX

Population 717,000 (1965 Estimate)
(674,767—1960 Census)

Area 147,138 sq. miles

Capital Helena

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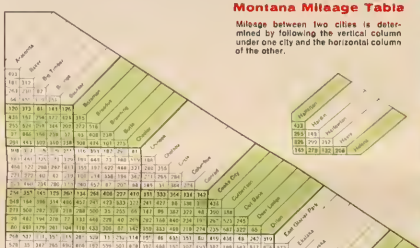
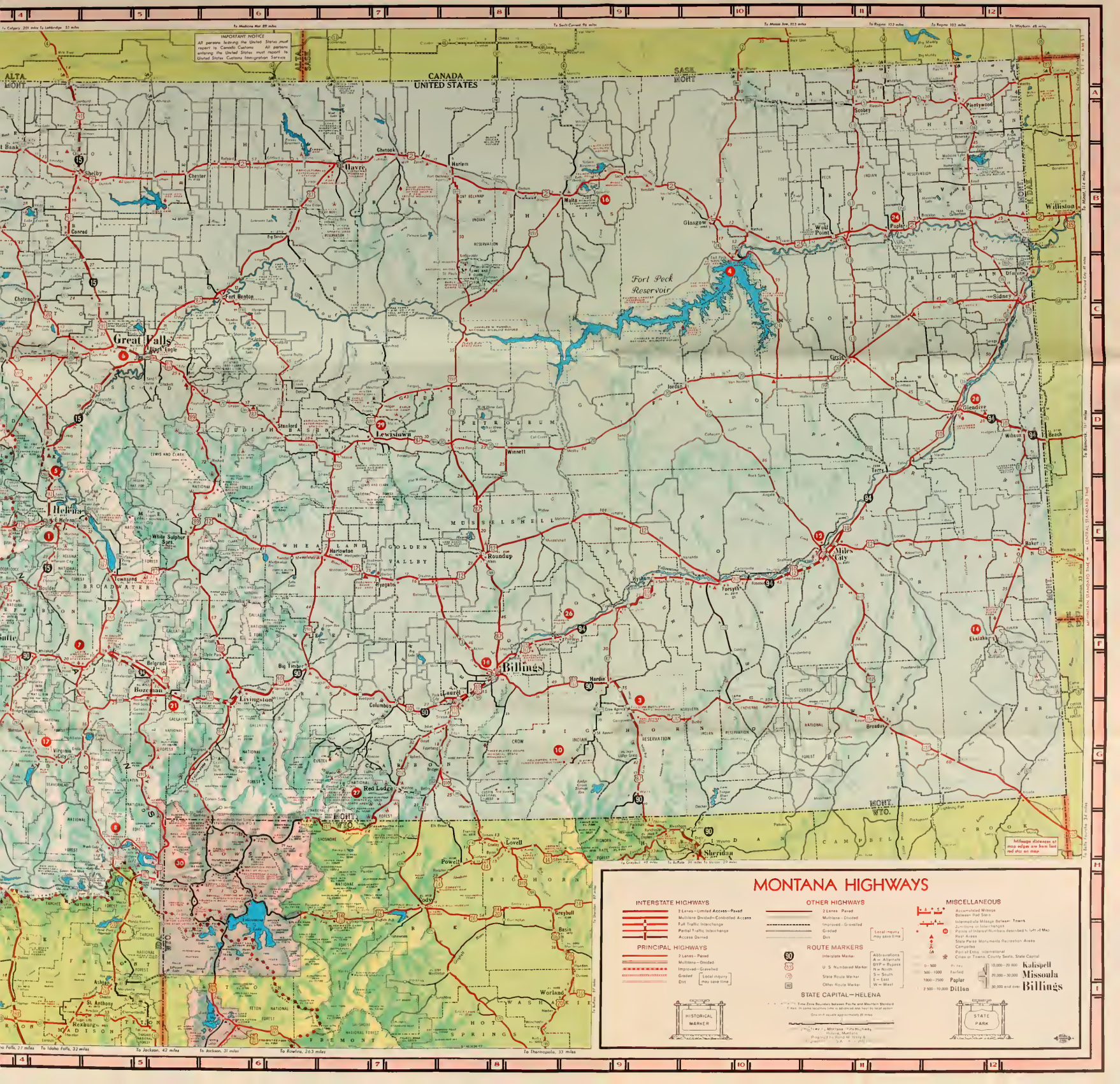
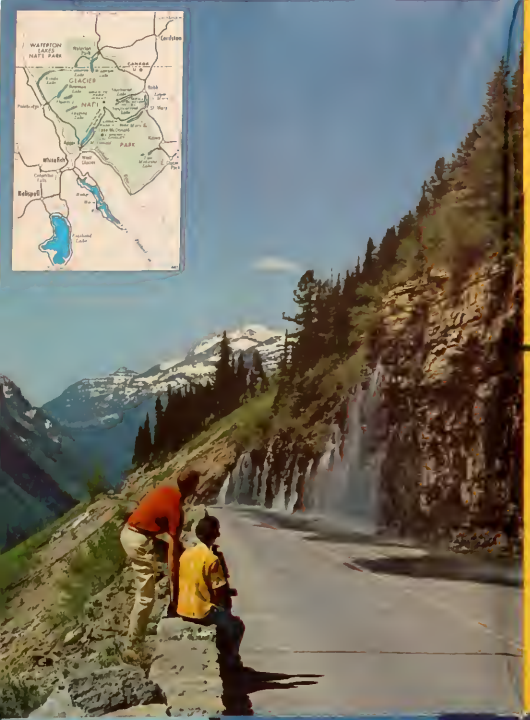
Montana Mileage Table

Mileage between two cities is determined by following the vertical column under one city and the horizontal column of the other.




IMPORTANT NOTICE
All persons leaving the United States must report to Canada Customs. All persons entering the United States must report to United States Customs Immigration Service.
CANADA
UNITED STATES
ALTA.
SASK.
MONT.
Fort Peck Reservoir
Great Falls
Havre
Chinook
Harlem
Malta
Glasgow
Wolf Point
Poplar
Williston
Plentywood
Scobey
Shelby
Conrad
Choteau
Fort Benton
Lewistown
Winnett
Jordan
Circle
Sidney
Glendive
Wibaux
Beach
Helena
White Sulphur Springs
Townsend
Harlowton
Roundup
Miles City
Forsyth
Baker
Ekalaka
Belgrade
Bozeman
Big Timber
Livingston
Billings
Laurel
Columbus
Hardin
Broadus
Red Lodge
Sheridan
Lovell
Powell
Cody
Greybull
Basin
Worland
Ashton
St. Anthony
Rexburg
Idaho Falls
Mileage distances at map edges are from last red shield on map
MONTANA HIGHWAYS
INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS
2 Lanes—Limited Access—Paved
Multilane Divided—Controlled Access
Full Traffic Interchange
Partial Traffic Interchange
Access Denied
PRINCIPAL HIGHWAYS
2 Lanes—Paved
Multilane—Divided
Improved—Gravelled
Graded
Dirt
Local inquiry may save time
OTHER HIGHWAYS
2 Lanes—Paved
Multilane—Divided
Improved—Gravelled
Graded
Dirt
Local inquiry may save time
ROUTE MARKERS
Interstate Marker
U. S. Numbered Marker
State Route Marker
Other Route Marker
Abbreviations
A — Alternate
BYP — Bypass
N — North
S — South
E — East
W — West
STATE CAPITAL—HELENA
MISCELLANEOUS
Accumulated Mileage Between Red Shields
Intermediate Mileage Between Towns
Junctions or Interchanges
Points of Interest Numbers described in Table of Map
Rest Areas
State Parks Monuments Recreation Areas
Campsites
Port of Entry International
Cities or Towns, County Seats, State Capital
0 - 500
500 - 1000
1000 - 2500
2500 - 10,000
Kalispell
Missoula
Billings
Poplar
Dillon
10,000 - 20,000
20,000 - 30,000
30,000 and over
HISTORICAL MARKER
STATE PARK



Glacier NATIONAL PARK

above photo Many Glacier Hotel by Marion Lacy

The history of Glacier National Park begins with the Blackfeet Indians who lived under the spell of the majestic mountains. Regarding the mountain vastness with awe they entered this abode of spirits only to fast or to cross to the Flathead country.

The park, lying in a rugged section of the Montana Rockies, is named not from the 60-odd glaciers of today, but because huge Ice Age glaciers carved the rugged scenery of what is now Glacier National Park. Here two hundred glacial lakes stud the valleys or are set like jewels in rocky cirques. Streams of crystal clear water offer good fishing and no fishing license is required. Fields of brilliant mountain wildflowers, cascading waterfalls, sheer cliffs, dense forests, inquisitive bears, friendly marmots and proud mountain goats make up its changing panorama.

Going-to-the-Sun Road, a spectacular 50-mile drive running east and west through the park, crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass and traverses the towering Garden Wall. Much of the park is accessible by auto and more than a thousand miles of trails lead deep into untouched wilderness or to isolated mountain chalets. Some of the glaciers are visible from the roads, others are easily accessible on foot or horseback. Saddle horses are available; riding experience is unnecessary.

Warm sunny days and cool starry nights are the rule throughout the summer. Early season visitors find waterfalls at their most glorious and mountain peaks still covered with winter snows. In the fall, deciduous trees display brilliant colors, highest peaks glisten with their first white dusting of snow and skies deepen to a startling blue.

Going-to-the-Sun Road, open about the first week in June, remains open well into October. All year around accommodations are conveniently located on the park's fringes. Accommodations in the park are available from about June 10 to September 15.

This million acre alpine wonderland was established by Congress as a national park on May 11, 1910, and is the United States section of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.

Yellowstone NATIONAL PARK

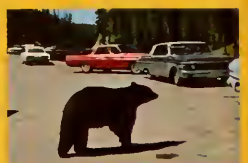
Three of the five entrances to Yellowstone, the largest and oldest of all the national parks, are in Montana. (1) the north entrance at Gardiner is reached by the historic Yellowstone River route through beautiful Paradise Valley and Yankee Jim Canyon. (2) the northeast entrance is reached by the spectacular Beartooth Highway which climbs via a series of amazing switchbacks to nearly 11,000 feet in Montana's rugged Beartooth Mountains. (3) West Yellowstone, Montana, gives entrance to Yellowstone National Park on the west reached by two scenic highways along the picturesque Gallatin River and the world-famed Madison River the trout fisherman's paradise the river which feeds earthquake-created Quake Lake.

Yellowstone National Park was first discovered by a frontiersman, John Colter, in the winter of 1807-1808, but his friends refused to believe the tales of the fantastic land he had seen. Twenty years later, Jim Bridger, a rugged Montana trapper and scout, gave similar descriptions of the area, and eventually explored the Yellowstone country extensively.

Dilen termed "nature's wonderland", Yellowstone is renowned for spouting geysers, brilliant pools, bubbling mud caldrons, mountains, canyons, streams and lakes, forest and waterfalls . . 2,221,000 acres of scenic beauty. Park wildlife includes buffalo, moose, elk, deer, antelope, Big Horn sheep and—favorite of all—the grizzly and black bear. Fishing is excellent in the park waters and NO fishing license is required.

Congress established Yellowstone National Park on March 1, 1872, after the Washburn-Doane Expedition, headed by H D Washburn, Surveyor-General of Montana.

Accommodations are available all year at the Montana entrances and from about May 1 to October 31 in the Park



right photo Yellowstone Bears courtesy Yellowstone Park Company

left photo Glacier Park *Weeping Wall by Ernst Peterson*

right photo Old Faithful Geyser from Observation Point Union Pacific Railroad Colorphoto

MONTANA

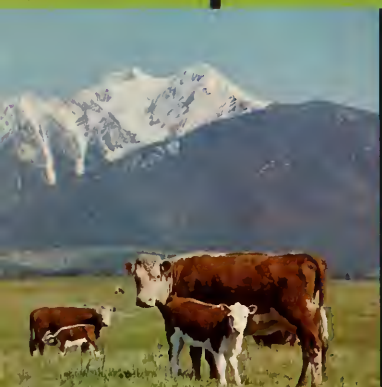
Your Four-Season BIG SKY Vacationland

Evening shadows deepen the Big Sky allure of Alder Gulch, scene of early day gold strikes. Now restored, Virginia City and Nevada City bring Montana's past to life. *Photograph by Ernst Peterson*

Stark cliffs penetrate the Big Sky along the Missouri River, a sight seen first by Lewis and Clark in 1805-1806. *Photograph by F. K. Roahen*

Giant native western Cedars often reach 200 feet. Big Skyward in the Ross Creek Scenic Area off Highway 200 south of Trego. Many are believed to be 500 years old. *Photograph by Ross Hall*

Big Sky Country is rich wheat land with the average ranch (latest official figures) comprising 2,213 acres. *Photograph courtesy Montana Power Co.*



SPRING in the Big Sky Country brings new life, new beauty, new color, and new activity as the snows recede and life blossoms anew. *Photograph by Robert C. Larsson*

SUMMER in the Big Sky Country is a time of festivals, celebrations, fun for Montanans and vacationers alike. Shown is Summertime on one of Montana's seven Indian Reservations. *Photograph by Ernst Peterson*

AUTUMN brings its own glory to the Big Sky Country. Colors become vivid (as if having a final fling before oblivion), the air becomes crisp, the first sprinkle of snow appears on lofty peaks . . . the days of Indian Summer welcome the traveler, the hunter, the fisherman, and dreamer. *Photograph by Ernst Peterson*

WINTER in the Big Sky Country beckons ski enthusiasts to exhilarating sport on incomparable powder snow runs. Beginner or expert, you'll find skiing Montana a memorable experience. *Photograph courtesy Great Northern Railroad*

The Treasure State

Montana, for centuries the home of Indians and buffalo, was first seen by white men—the Verendryes, French fur-traders—in 1743.

In 1805-1806, Lewis and Clark explored the area, then part of the Louisiana Territory.

In 1807 Manuel Lisa, a fur-trader, built Montana's first trading post.

The first permanent white settlement was St. Mary's Mission at Stevensville, founded in 1841 . . . still standing today.

In 1852 a rich gold strike at Bannack brought a rush of prospectors. With gold discoveries at Virginia City and Helena, thousands more followed. Outlaws flourished in the surging gold camps until the Vigilantes organized and dispensed justice.

The great cowboy era began in 1866 when the first herd of longhorn cattle was trailed in from Texas.

The growing intrusion of white men into the Indians' homeland, the disappearance of buffalo and failure of white man to keep their treaties, brought the Indian wars of the '60's and '70's. Custer's Last Stand occurred in 1876. A year later the major battles ended with Chief Joseph's surrender at the Battle of the Bear's Paw.

The fourth largest state, Montana averages 550 miles in length and 275 miles in width. The Continental Divide runs north and south through the western section. The highest point is Granite Peak, 12,799 feet; the lowest is 1,820 feet on the Kootenai River at the Idaho Line.

Climate varies with topography and altitude. Average annual rainfall throughout the state is 15" and varies from a minimum 9.59" to over 100" on some mountain tops. Average daytime temperatures vary from an average 28° F in January to 84.5° in July.

Nine railroads, ten bus lines and four air lines serve Montana. 10,293 miles of paved urban, secondary, primary and interstate highways cross the state.

Vast lands suited to cultivation and grazing, water, minerals, and timber are Montana's most valuable resources.

The value of income from farms and ranches totals over $430,000,000 annually. Major crops are winter and spring wheat, hay, barley, sugar beets, corn, oats, potatoes, safflower, alfalfa seed, mustard seed, flax seed, beans and cherries. Principal livestock are cattle and sheep. Montana is a large supplier of stocker and feeder cattle.

The State's mineral resources offer important sources of employment and income to the State. Annual mineral production averages around $185,000,000 chiefly from petroleum and copper production. Other leading minerals are sand and gravel, zinc, silver, building stone, lead and gold.

The timber industry is highly important to Montana's economy and contributes approximately $130,000,000 annually. Products include lumber, plywood, pulp and paper, and manufactured wood products. Four million or more Christmas trees are harvested each year and marketed widely throughout the country.

Most of the power in the State is generated hydroelectrically by the Federal dams located at Fort Peck, Hungry Horse, and Canyon Ferry (Yellowtail Dam near Hardin is under construction); by the Montana Power Company with Kerr Dam, Holter Dam and 11 other sites, and by the Washington Water Power Company with its dam at Noxon Rapids. There are five steam generating plants in the State using coal as a fuel source. The largest, located at Sidney, is operated by the Montana Dakota Utilities Company.

Manufacturing in Montana is primarily based on the processing of its abundant raw materials including refining of copper, zinc, aluminum, and petroleum, production of elemental phosphorus, wood products and cement. Sugar refining and flour milling are also very important to the State's economy. The value added by manufacturing approximates $220,000,000 annually.

Additional Information

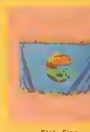
Wherever you may be in Montana, on-the-spot information is conveniently available to you when you stop at a local Chamber of Commerce office. There you will find timely, reliable information about local highlights.

For additional Montana vacation information, write to the Advertising Department, Montana Highway Commission, Helena, Montana 59601.

State Bird
The Western Meadowlark

State Flower
The Bitterroot

State Tree
The Ponderosa Pine



State Flag
with State Seal and Motto,
"Oro y Plata"—Gold and Silver

Crystal Clear waters under the Big Sky beckon you to enjoy your favorite sport in Montana, fishing, swimming, boating, water-skiing or sight-seeing . . . it's all great on Montana's sparkling streams and lakes. *Photograph by Milton E. Stiles*

Montana's University System takes pride in the modern Montana State University campus. Under the Big Sky in Bozeman, you see the MSU campus including the 13,000 seat fieldhouse and the new 11-story Hedges Hall (men's dormitory). *Photograph courtesy of Montana State University*

Fishing and Hunting

MONTANA offers some of the best trout fishing in the nation. Four major watersheds—the Missouri, Yellowstone, Kootenai and Clark Fork—with their many tributaries reaching into the high mountain areas, give the angler a wide choice. Montana's many lakes and streams provide plenty of fish, including the brown, rainbow, cutthroat and lake trout, Dolly Varden, whitefish, the rare grayling, pike, perch, bass, paddlefish, ling and kokanee (sockeye). In addition, Montana's vast reaches of native wilderness provide outdoorsmen and nature lovers with a look at untouched country as it was many decades ago. Herds of antelope, deer, elk, Big Horn sheep, plus moose, mountain goats and grizzly bear have continued to thrive due to careful management. In eleven national forests and eight wilderness areas, natural conditions provide hunting of the highest quality.

For the bird hunter, a variety of upland game is available. Species such as the sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, blue grouse, Franklin's grouse, ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasant, Hungarian partridge, wild turkey and chukar provide hunters with a variety of enjoyment.

Non-residents may purchase a 5 day limited fishing license for $3 . . . or a seasonal fishing license for $10. For non-resident hunters the $100 license includes deer, elk, bear (black or grizzly) plus the right to enter the drawing for sheep, goats, and moose. The $100 license also includes fishing and upland game birds.

For details on fishing streams, hunting areas, seasons and license fees, write Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, Montana 59601.

Modern highways stretch from horizon to horizon under the Big Sky, leading you from the Eastern plains to the Western mountains, from the Canadian Border and Glacier Park on the North to the entrances to Yellowstone Park on the South. *Photograph by Chet Dreher*

Lewis and Clark Caverns are an underground delight in Big Sky Vacationland. The largest limestone caverns in the northwest, they provide an exciting 90-minute tour. *Photograph by Chet Dreher*

Lewis and Clark Caverns STATE PARK

LEWIS and CLARK CAVERNS, Montana's featured state park, are the largest limestone caverns in the Northwest. Located in the heart of Montana's vacationland between Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, Lewis and Clark Caverns are easy to reach and FUN to explore.

The colorful stalactites, stalagmites, clusterites and flowstone, produced by a million years of natural processes, form interesting and unusual sights and provide more variety of typical cavern formations than any other single group of caverns in the nation.

The caverns are all electrically lighted, and are safe and comfortable to visit. An open-air jeep railroad runs along the hillside from park headquarters to near the caverns entrance and an electric tram completes the trip.

Inside the caverns, where natural air-conditioning maintains a year-round temperature of 45°, well constructed walks lead through the caverns.

Guided tours last 90 minutes. Admission charge (including jeep railway and tram ride) is $1.00 for adults, 50c for children.

Tours operate at frequent intervals daily as follows:
May 1 - June 15, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
June 15 - Labor Day, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Labor Day - September 30, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Free picnicking and camping facilities are provided.

State Parks and Monuments

Bannack State Monument
31 miles west of Dillon on U.S. 91

Bitterroot Lake State Park
2 miles west of Kalispell and 5 miles north of Marion off U.S. 2

Canyon Ferry Recreation Area
20 miles southeast of Helena on U.S. 12

Chief Joseph's Battlefield of the Bear's Paw
16 miles east of Chinook off U.S. 2

Chief Plenty Coups Memorial State Monument
35 miles south of Billings

Clark Canyon Reservoir Recreational Area
20 miles east of Dillon on Interstate 15

Deadman's Basin Recreation Area
20 miles east of Lavina off U.S. 12

Flathead Lake State Park
15 miles north of Polson on U.S. 93

Fort Owen State Monument
At Stevensville, 14 off U.S. 93

Holt Creek State Park
25 miles north of Jordan off Montana 20 on Fort Peck Reservoir

Hooper State Park
At Lincoln on Montana 20

James Kipp State Park
65 miles north of Lewistown on U.S. 191

Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park
15 miles east of Whitehall on U.S. 10

Lone Pine State Park
5 miles southwest of Kalispell off U.S. 2

Lost Creek State Park
8 miles north of Anaconda off U.S. 10-A

Makoshika State Park
3 miles south of Glendive off U.S. 10

Medicine Rocks State Park
12 miles north of Ekalaka on Montana 7

Missouri River Headwaters State Monument
3 miles west of Three Forks and 1 mile north of U.S. 10

Nelson Reservoir Recreation Area
23 miles northeast of Malta off U.S. 2

Painted Rocks Reservoir Recreation Area
18 miles southwest of Hamilton off U.S. 93

Rock Creek State Park
35 miles south of Fort Peck on Fort Peck Reservoir

Thompson Falls State Park
2 miles west of Thompson Falls on U.S. 10-A

Tiber Dam State Park
18 miles south of Chester on Tiber Reservoir

West Shore State Park
20 miles south of Kalispell on U.S. 93

Yellow Bay State Park
20 miles north of Polson on Montana 35

Wildhorse Lake State Park
At Wildhorse on U.S. 93

*Make local inquiry before traveling into these areas.

Eastern Montana is noted for its famed Makoshika State Park, a freak of nature unique in this part of the world. Pronounced Ma-KO-shee-ka, the name is Sioux Indian for "Hell Cooled Over." The park provides sightseers and photographers rare after view of unforgettable Big Sky drama. *Photograph by Ernst Peterson*

National Historic Landmarks

Bannack
Charles M. Russell Original Studio, Great Falls
Fort Benton
Hagan Site near Glendive
(Pleistocene Indian kitchen dating about 1500 A.D.)
Lolo Trail, Lolo National Forest
Missouri River Headwaters State Monument
Pictograph Indian Caves, Billings
Pompeys Pillar, northeast of Billings
(landmark for the Lewis and Clark expedition and early settlers)
Virginia City

State Highway Commission of Montana
Helena, Montana

Cover Photograph
(St. Mary Lake, Glacier Park)
and Back Cover
(Sunset over Flathead Lake)
by Ernst Peterson

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